

KENNETH FORBES MEIKLEJOHN.

Through an oversight, the death of Lieut. Meiklejohn, of the 1st Cameron Highlanders, has not been recorded in our pages. He was killed in action at the battle of the Aisne, September 25, 1914.

Lieut. Meiklejohn, who was born in 1885, was a son of Lt.-Colonel J. F. Meiklejohn, late R.H.A. He was educated at Rugby and entered the Army in 1904. He was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, the 1st Batt. Cameron Highlanders, in March 1913.

He was elected to the Union in 1913, and is the first of our fellow-members who has fallen in the present war.

XX.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

B. O. C. Migration Report.

[Report on the immigrations of summer residents in the spring of 1913 by the Committee appointed by the British Ornithologists' Club. Bull. B. O. C. vol. xxxiv. pp. 1-344. London, Dec. 1914.]

This is the ninth of the series of reports as originally planned. A tenth will be issued this year, after which it is proposed to summarize and digest the whole of the results of the enquiry in a single volume. The present report follows closely the lines of its predecessors and deals with the autumn migration of 1912 and the spring migration of 1913. In one respect the committee have been fortunate owing to the appointment of Mr. R. E. Wilson to the Caskets Lighthouse, so that they have at last been able to obtain adequate returns from this station, which is situated in the English Channel about eight miles west of Alderney. It is a most important point on the line of migration from England to the Continent, and the annual mortality there is enormous. Efforts, we understand, have recently been made to mitigate this by the supplying of perches around the lighthouse on which the birds rest.

The warm winter of 1912-13 appears to have induced a good many of our summer residents to spend the winter in the south and west of our islands, and this accounts perhaps

for some of the very early records of arrivals in the first three months of the year.

We are much indebted to the committee and especially to the secretary, Dr. N. F. Ticehurst, for the unflagging energy displayed in compiling this report. Few who have not taken part in the work realize what an enormous amount of time and labour is required to reduce and codify the observations sent in by about 300 observers on land and from over 90 light-stations.

Chapman on new Neotropical Birds.

[Diagnoses of apparently new Colombian Birds.—III. By Frank M. Chapman. Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H. xxxiii. 1914, pp. 603-637.]

This paper contains diagnoses of twenty-four new subspecies, and two new species (*Pachyrhamphus magdalene* and *Cistothorus apolinari*) obtained by the various collectors sent out by the American Museum of recent years to Colombia. Mr. Chapman states that he hopes eventually to embody these and previous descriptions in a final report on the Museum's work in Colombia. Most of the species come apparently from the less explored western part of the republic lying between Bogotá and the Pacific. Further expeditions are now working in this country as well as in Panama, and when the final report is completed our knowledge of the extraordinarily rich bird-life of northern South America will undoubtedly be very greatly extended.

Miss Haviland on the Yenesei.

[A summer on the Yenesei (1914). By Maud D. Haviland. Pp. xii + 328; many photos. London (Arnold), 1915. 8vo. 10s. 6d.]

Last summer Miss Haviland with Miss Czaplicka, the well-known Polish anthropologist of Oxford University, Miss Dora Curtis, and Mr. H. V. Hall, made an adventurous journey down the Yenesei. Leaving London on May 28, the party travelled overland to Krasnoyarsk, where the Trans-Siberian railway crosses the Yenesei. Thence they descended the Yenesei in a steamer to Golchika, arriving there on June 28. This dreary spot, which is about 1500 miles down the river from Krasnoyarsk, lies well within the Arctic Circle and is surrounded by the eternally

frozen tundra ; here the party remained until August 28, when they returned to England through the Kara Sea and by the North Cape. Miss Haviland made good use of the two months at Golchika. She explored the river-banks and the tundra, and took the eggs of many rare Waders. Among these, perhaps the most interesting was the Curlew Sandpiper, which had only previously been obtained by Mr. Popham at the mouth of the Yenesei, while Miss Haviland found it nesting a long way farther south. Other interesting birds, whose nesting habits are described and whose photographs were taken, are the Grey and Red-necked Phalaropes, the Eastern Golden Plover, the Little and Temminck's Stints, the Bar-tailed Godwit, the Dotterel, the Siberian Herring-Gull (*Larus fuscus antelius*), the Black and Red-throated Divers, and the Long-tailed Duck.

Miss Haviland has much to tell us of all these and many other birds, of their migrations, their nesting and other habits, and we hope to give our readers a short paper on some of her observations in a forthcoming number of 'The Ibis.' In the meantime we can only recommend all who are interested in the life of many of our familiar migrants, when they leave us for their northern breeding places, to read this charming account of Miss Haviland's, on whom some of Seebohm's enthusiasm and energy seems to have fallen.

Hørring's Report on Birds at Danish Lights.

[Fuglene ved de danske Fyr i 1913. 31te Aarsberetning om danske Fugle ved R. Hørring. Vidensk. Meddel. fra Dansk naturh. Foren. vol. 66, 1914, pp. 85-173 ; map.]

This report, formerly prepared by Mr. H. Winge, is now drawn up by Mr. Hørring and follows much the same lines as in former years. It contains (1) a list of the lighthouses and lightships, the position of each of which can be very easily fixed by the map which accompanies the report; (2) a list of the species of birds sent in to the Zoological Museum at Copenhagen, with the dates and places where they were taken; (3) a chronological list of birds observed

from January 1 to December 31, 1913, with a note on the weather and of those secured each day; (4) a list arranged according to the "lights" where the birds were taken. No summary or conclusions appear to be drawn up, but the facts are very lucidly arranged and easily accessible to any inquirer.

Howard on British Warblers.

[The British Warblers. A History with problems of their lives. By H. Eliot Howard. Part IX. October 1914. London (Porter), 8vo.]

We have now before us the concluding part of Mr. Howard's interesting book on a well-known family of British Birds, and wish to congratulate him on the success with which he has marshalled his observations and elucidated his theories connected with the lives of the various species.

Moreover, we wish to draw attention to the general summary with which the work concludes. This impresses us with the idea that the most important factor tending towards reproduction is the securing by each male of a "suitable territory" which he holds against all invaders of his own sex, so that the first arrivals stand a better chance than those that come later. Fights for a territory are common, in which even the female has been known to participate. The Darwinian theory of Natural Selection is here evidently involved.

Under the head of each species we find descriptions of the manner of fighting, and, beyond this, of the expression of the emotions during the whole of the breeding-season, while the extent of the vocal powers for which the family is justly celebrated, the construction of the nest, and the care of the young also come under consideration.

Tables of measurements, with the localities where the eggs figured were taken, add to the usefulness of the work, which concludes with the Orphean, Dartford, and Icterine Warblers.

Two coloured plates, delayed on account of the war, will be issued to subscribers shortly.

Huxley on the Courtship of the Great Crested Grebe.

[The courtship-habits of the Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); with an addition to the theory of sexual selection. By Julian S. Huxley, B.A. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1914, pp. 491-562; 2 plates.]

Prof. Huxley, who is, we understand, a grandson of the great Prof. Thomas Huxley of Victorian days, has given us a long and elaborate account of the courtship of the Great Crested Grebe, and has illustrated with his pencil some of the more remarkable of the attitudes assumed by the birds on these occasions.

Not only has he spent much time in observation, but he has endeavoured to give a rational explanation of these actions. In the first place, he points out that in the case of the Great Crested Grebe the movements and attitudes assumed are always mutual. It is a joint action of the two sexes in which each takes part. Among most birds the courtship movements and attitudes are confined to the male sex. But in this case the joint action is doubtless correlated with the fact that the crest and ruff, although only assumed in the breeding-season, are common to both sexes. Another point is that the courtship movements do not appear to have anything to do with actual coition, as while the former goes on in the open spaces of the lake and in the water, the latter takes place on a nest probably specially built for the purpose and in a retired spot among the rushes. The assumption of the sexual characters in this case can, therefore, in Prof. Huxley's opinion, not be due to the action of sexual selection as ordinarily understood, but to a modified form of selection, which is explained at length by the author and termed mutual selection.

The paper is a very interesting one, and we can strongly recommend its perusal to all interested in the courtship and display of birds.

Montague on the Birds of the Monte Bello Islands.

[A report on the fauna of the Monte Bello Islands. By P. D. Montague, B.A., Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1914, pp. 625-652; 4 plates.]

Mr. Montague spent three months in 1912 on the Monte

Bello Islands which lie off the coast of Western Australia, between North-West Cape and Point Walcott. They are desert-like, lowlying islands, separated from the mainland by only a shallow sea and by no means attractive.

In this paper, with reports on other groups, is one on the birds, containing the names of twenty-five species, two of which are sufficiently distinct in the author's and Mr. Mathew's opinion to warrant subspecific distinction. These were described in the 'Austral Avian Record' in 1913. The present paper contains the field-notes, and is illustrated by two photographic plates of the nest of *Haliaëtus leucogaster* and the young of *Pandion haliaëtus melvillensis*.

North on the Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds.

[Nests and Eggs of Birds found breeding in Australia and Tasmania. By A. J. North, C.M.Z.S. Vol. iv., pts. ii.-v. Australian Museum, Sydney. Special Catalogue No. I. Pp. 97-472 & i-viii, pls. A 18-20, B xix-xxv. Sydney, 1913-1914. 4to.]

This important work, which has been in progress since June 1901, appearing at irregular intervals, is now complete. The last part contains an appendix in which the nesting-habits and eggs of twenty-two additional species are described, all of which have been recorded since the issue of the earlier parts of the work. The title-page and contents of the fourth volume as well as indices to the whole work are also included in this issue. Parts ii.-iv. deal with the Orders Columbæ, Gallinæ, Hemipodii, Sub-order Pedionomi, Fulicariæ, Alectorides, Limicolæ, Gaviæ, Tubinares, Pygopodes, Impennes, and Casuarii. The treatment is similar to that of the preceding volumes, the nomenclature being but little changed from that of the British Museum 'Catalogue of Birds,' and the results of Messrs. Mathews and Iredale's researches being ignored. We think that in the later parts references might well have been given to Mathews's 'Birds of Australia,' while it would also have added to the convenience of readers if references had been given to A. J. Campbell's book on 'Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds.' We miss also the useful lists of earlier descriptions of eggs given by Mr. Campbell.

The notes on nesting-habits, derived from various sources, are full and interesting, and well brought up to date. Mr. North, however, confines the scope of his work strictly to those species which breed in Australia and Tasmania, while Mr. Campbell included all species on the Australian list. The plates of nests and nesting birds from photographs (Series A) are excellent, but the heliotype figures of eggs (Series B), which are uncoloured in the copy sent to us, give little more than a rough idea of the size of the egg and character of the markings. Now that the introduction of the three-colour process has revolutionized the art of colour-printing and reduced the cost so materially, it seems a pity that these photographic illustrations could not have been replaced by a set of three-colour plates. The text-figures of birds by the late Mr. N. Cayley are somewhat crude and conventional.

In the article on *Rallina tricolor* (p. 206) we notice that Mr. North definitely rejects the supposition that this species lays spotted eggs. It will be remembered that there was some correspondence on the subject in 'The Ibis' for 1912 (pp. 198, 552 & 684) in which all the evidence pointed to this conclusion. Mr. E. C. Stuart-Baker informs us that the eggs of all the three species of this genus on the Indian list (*R. superciliaris*, *R. fasciata*, and *R. (Castanolimnas) canningi*) are also white. The eggs of *R. canningi* described in Hume & Oates, 'Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds,' iii. p. 398, and 'Catalogue of Eggs in the British Museum,' i. p. 115, are erroneously ascribed to this species, as are also the eggs mentioned in the second edition of Nehr Korn's 'Katalog' p. 36, under the heading of *R. fasciata*, and probably also those of *R. minahassa*. The eggs of *R. fasciata* are, however, correctly described in the 'Nachträge,' 1914, p. 47*.

In the article on the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*), p. 326, Mr. North shows that in all the Australian breeding places the clutch consists almost invariably of a single egg,

* This is not the only genus of the Rallidæ in which the eggs are white, for it is apparently also the case in *Corethrura* (*Sarothrura*).

the rare instances in which two eggs are found together being probably due either to two birds laying together or to eggs accidentally rolling together. But he proceeds to add that it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule that a species only lays one egg, and quotes Audubon's extraordinary dictum that on Bird Key (one of the Tortugas) the Sooty Tern "always lays three eggs." This statement has been copied and repeated time after time. Seebohm ('History of British Birds,' iii. p. 294) also quotes A. O. Hume as his authority for stating that three is the full clutch in the Laccadives, and proceeds to enunciate a theory that when a bird is found sitting on a single egg the power of reproduction has been almost exhausted by continual robbery!

A careful study of A. O. Hume's account of his visit to the Cherbaniani Reef ('Stray Feathers,' iv. p. 429) shows that he arrived there late in the nesting season, when the young were already hatched and were running about the reef in great numbers. It was with the greatest difficulty that he obtained some thirty eggs, of which only twenty-three could be preserved. He certainly states that of the Sooty Tern, "we found two and three together," but the eggs were dropped promiscuously on the reef without any nest and probably were in most cases second layings, so that Hume was hardly in a position to state anything definite as to the number of eggs in the clutch. Mr. Stuart Baker informs us that all the eggs of this species in his collection from Indian sources were found singly.

But to return to the colony on Bird Key. Here we have Audubon's definite statement that three eggs are always laid. We can hardly believe that the birds have changed their habits so radically since his days; yet in 1907, when Mr. J. B. Watson visited the Dry Tortugas from May 4 to July 18 to study the nesting habits of the Noddies and Sooty Terns, he found both species laying only a single egg! The Rev. H. K. Job had a precisely similar experience in 1903, only two nests out of thousands inspected containing more than one egg. As this agrees exactly with what has

been recorded not only by all Australian ornithologists, but also by Messrs. Chapman & Bonhote (Bahamas), J. J. Lister (Phœnix Isles), Pickering (Rosa Island), R. M. Sperling, F. G. Penrose, and C. Collingwood (Ascension), S. St. J. Farquhar (Farquhar Isles), W. M. Crowfoot (Norfolk Island), A. W. Anthony (Revillagiedo Isles), and others, the fact may be considered as established that the normal clutch of this species is one egg *in all parts of its breeding range*, though occasionally (as in all large colonies of birds breeding close together) cases occur in which two eggs or perhaps even three may be found in one depression. Thus one may see nests of the Common Tern with four and even five eggs, but from internal evidence they are not to be regarded as genuine clutches. Probably Audubon was told that the Sooty Terns would lay three times if robbed, and in writing the article subsequently from notes made on the spot, while stating that he never saw more than three eggs in any nest, omitted to mention the fact that the vast majority of nests contained only one egg.

We wish that Mr. North had made use of millimetres instead of decimals of the inch for his egg-measurements, as the latter system is quite unsuited to scientific work. Even where fractions of the inch are convenient for rough field-work, the more simple and accurate metric equivalent should always be added. But, taken as a whole, the work is a valuable contribution to oological literature and has been brought up to date. We heartily congratulate the author on the completion of his task, and on the production of a work which must be regarded as the standard for many years to come.

F. C. R. J.

Wetmore on the tail of Rhinoplax.

[A peculiarity in the growth of the tail-feathers of the Giant Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*). By Alex. Wetmore. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. 47, 1914, pp. 497-500.]

The two central tail-feathers of the Giant Hornbill are twice as long as the other eight, and Mr. Wetmore finds

that these two are never of the same age or length, and concludes that they are developed alternately instead of synchronously. He believes that each feather remains in position for two years, and that only one feather is moulted each year, so that the central tail-feathers are never equally developed at any one time. So far as we are aware this curious anomaly has never been commented on previously.

Bird-Lore.

[*Bird-Lore.* An illustrated bi-monthly magazine devoted to the study and protection of birds. Edited by Frank M. Chapman. Vol. xiv. for 1914.]

This is a magazine which has no exact counterpart in England. Perhaps it may be likened to a combination of 'British Birds' and the Journal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. It deals to a large extent, though not exclusively, with the life-history of North American birds and is copiously illustrated with the results of American bird-lovers' cameras. It is also in addition the official organ of the Audubon Societies, a very powerful and widespread organization with branches in every State, as well as a strong and wealthy central controlling body, whose object is the protection and conservation of bird-life throughout the United States.

Thus much as an introduction to the present volume, as it appears to have very little circulation on this side of the Atlantic, and last year the writer of this notice had the very greatest difficulty in borrowing a complete set of the volume for 1913.

As to the contents of the present volume, perhaps the most original and useful paper is one on the voices and habits of neotropical birds by Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, the well-known bird artist, who has accompanied many of the recent expeditions to Colombia and elsewhere in tropical America, and has had great opportunities for studying this little-known subject. There are four papers scattered through the present volume illustrated by drawings from the author's pencil, and containing most vivid descriptions of bird-life and bird-music in the tropical forest.

Each number of the present volume also contains a coloured plate of the species of the North American Finches and Sparrows, with descriptive articles on their plumages by Mr. Chapman and of their migrations by Mr. W. W. Cooke. Other coloured plates of well-known North American birds by Fucres, Bruce Horsfall, and Allan Brooks, are found in the portion of the magazine devoted to the activities of the Audubon Societies.

An interesting annual feature of 'Bird-Lore' is the Christmas Census. Readers of the magazine are asked to make a list of all birds observed by them on Christmas-day, and the number of lists sent in from every corner of the States and Canada make a very useful contribution to our knowledge of the distribution of American birds in winter.

In the November-December number is published the annual reports of the various branches of the Audubon Society, and the income of the central body of the Association amounts to nearly £20,000 and the investments to over £70,000.

Irish Naturalist.

[The Irish Naturalist. Vol. xxiii. nos. 1-12, Jan. to Dec. 1914.]

There are not very many articles of great ornithological interest in the last volume of the 'Irish Naturalist.' Mr. G. R. Humphreys has recently found a nesting-place of the Roseate Tern, a bird not previously known to nest on the Irish coast. Mr. Humphreys wisely does not mention the exact locality, but he gives an account of what he saw and states that he examined from twenty to twenty-five undoubted nests of this rare species.

Miss Best and Miss Haviland spent a few weeks in the autumn of 1913 watching migration on Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, but were a little disappointed at the results. They obtained, however, an example of a Greenland Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria rostrata*), which had hitherto only been recorded from Achill and Tearaght Islands off the Irish coasts.

Mr. F. M. Barrington reports that the Fulmars are again

nesting on the Skelligs of Co. Kerry, and that the colony has (in 1914) increased to about seventy pairs. He also states on the authority of Mr. McGinley, the light-keeper, that the Gannets on Little Skellig are very rapidly increasing. Their numbers are estimated at 15,000 to 20,000, and it is probably the largest colony in western Europe.

A sympathetic memoir on Major Barrett Hamilton, accompanied by a portrait and a full bibliography, is contributed from the pen of Mr. C. B. Moffat.

Scottish Naturalist.

[The Scottish Naturalist. Nos. 25-36, Jan.-Dec. 1914.]

Under the able editorship of Messrs. Eagle Clarke, William Evans, and Percy H. Grimshaw, the 'Scottish Naturalist' continues to supply its readers with numerous articles on various branches of the natural history of Scotland. Most of the ornithological papers deal with migration and are either written or inspired by Mr. Eagle Clarke; he has found a new "Heligoland" at Auskerry, one of the most easterly of the Orkneys. It is lowlying, uninhabited, and only about 260 acres in extent, and has hardly any cover; in spite of this it is largely resorted to by migrating birds. Mr. Eagle Clarke spent some five weeks there in the autumn of 1913 and had very good results, observing altogether some 104 species; among them the Scarlet Grosbeak, Short-toed Lark, Red-throated Pipit, Dusky Willow-warbler, Yellow-browed Warbler, are all new to the Orkney Islands. Mr. Clarke also paid a visit to Fair Isle, and from his observations and those of the Duchess of Bedford and Mr. Wilson, seven additional species, including *Lanius minor* and *Ædicnemus œdicnemus*, have been added to the list of migrants passing that tiny islet.

Mr. C. G. Cash reprints with additions and corrections his history of the Ospreys at Loch an Eilein, in Inverness-shire. It is a sad story of ruthless persecution continued over a long series of years and has resulted in the final extermination of the Osprey as a British breeding-bird. The last year in which the Ospreys hatched out successfully was apparently

1896, and since 1902 no Osprey has been seen in the neighbourhood.

Mr. S. E. Brock contributes an interesting article on the display of the Mallard, supplementing the accounts previously given by Millais and Wormald. He believes that the female is influenced by the action of the male and does make some kind of choice in the matter of a mate, and that sexual selection does therefore occur in this species.

A series of interesting photographs of the rock "Stack and Skerry," one of the great breeding resorts of the Gannets, is contributed by the Duchess of Bedford, who visited this remote spot in her yacht last June. "Stack and Skerry" lies 27 miles north of the coast of Sutherlandshire and 40 miles west of Orkney, and is believed by the Duchess of Bedford to afford a nesting-place to over 5000 Gannets, as well as large numbers of Kittiwakes and Guillemots. During this trip Fair Isle, N. Rona, and St. Kilda were also visited, and a pleasant account of the various species of birds met with is given.

The Isle of May, lying at the mouth of the Firth of Forth off the coast of Fife, is regularly visited by Miss Rentoul and Miss Baxter, in order to observe migrating birds. In two trips in May and September-October 1913, they added ten new records to the list of the birds visiting the island, of which two, *Hypolais polyglotta* and *Saricola indica*, were new to Scotland. The same authors also contribute an interesting paper on the moult of Passerine birds at the time of migration. An examination of a large series of skins taken at Fair Isle during this period has revealed the fact, not apparently generally realized, that Passerine birds, as well as many Waders, do migrate in a state of partial moult, this being usually confined to the body-feathers.

The capture of a fine male example of the so-called "Blue Fulmar" at St. Kilda by the Duchess of Bedford, gives Mr. Eagle Clarke an opportunity of more exactly describing its plumage and distribution. He comes to the conclusion that though this form is chiefly found far to the north

within the Arctic zone, that it is not a subspecific race, but that the Fulmar is a dimorphic form like Richardson's Skua.

Transactions of the Norfolk Naturalists' Society.

[Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, Vol. ix., part v., 1913-14. Norwich, 1914.]

Of all the English counties Norfolk perhaps is the one where there is most local enthusiasm for ornithology, and the Transactions of the Naturalists' Society bear witness to this. The list of members contains the names of seven Buxtons and six Gurneys, besides those of many other well-known ornithologists. In the present volume we have an interesting account of the courtship postures and movements of the Ducks by Mr. H. Wormald, with outline drawings of the attitudes adopted.

A short note on the autumn migration movements of 1913 on the north coast of Norfolk by Mr. B. B. Riviere is followed by a notice by Mr. J. H. Gurney of the irruption of Waxwings which took place during the winter of 1913-14; he believes that the numbers in Norfolk and Suffolk exceeded anything since the winter of 1866-7, though they do not appear to have been so numerous as in 1849-50.

Messrs. S. H. Long and B. B. Riviere have compiled a useful list of additions and rare occurrences among the birds of Norfolk for the years 1909-1913. The number recorded up to the end of 1908 was 317 and only one species has since been added—the Willow Titmouse (*Parus atricapillus kleinschmidti*).

As is well known to most of our readers, a tract of land, including a headland with sand-dunes and salt-marshes, near Wells, on the north coast of Norfolk, has recently been made a Nature Reservation under the "National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty." To the ornithologist Blakeney is specially interesting as the breeding-place of the Common and Little Tern, the Ringed Plover, Redshank, and Sheld-Duck. The first annual report of the Trust is printed in this volume, together with

the regulations for the use of visitors, and other matters of interest. A research laboratory has recently been erected and several investigations of considerable importance, chiefly botanical, have been initiated. The committee in their report regret to have to state that although the Terns arrived in the colony in their usual numbers in 1913, the number of young birds was much smaller than usual, owing, it is believed, to the late arrival of the whitebait on which the young are fed.

List of other Ornithological Publications received.

- MATHEWS, G. M. *The Birds of Australia.* (Vol. iv. pt. 2. London, 1915.)
- MOULTON, J. C. *Hand List of the Birds of Borneo.* *Jnl. Straits Br. R. Asiatic Soc.* No. 67, 1914.
- ROBINSON, H. W. Report on the Results of ringing Black-headed Gulls. 'British Birds,' viii. 1915.
- SHUFELDT, R. W. Anatomical and other Notes on the Passenger Pigeon. 'Auk,' xxxii. 1915.
- The Last Passenger Pigeon. A unique Photograph. 'Blue-Bird,' vii. No. 4, 1915.
- The Auk. (Vol. xxxii. No. 1. Cambridge, Mass., 1915.)
- Austral Avian Record. (Vol. ii. No. 7. London, 1915.)
- Avicultural Magazine. (Third Series, Vol. vi. Nos. 3-5. London, 1915.)
- Bird Notes. (New Series, Vol. vi. Nos. 1-3. Ashbourne, 1915.)
- British Birds. (Vol. viii. Nos. 8-10. London, 1915.)
- California Fish and Game. (Vol. i. No. 2. San Francisco, 1915.)
- Canada, Geol. Survey. Dept. of Mines. (Summary Report for 1913, Memoir 54. Ottawa, 1914.)
- Club van Nederlandsche Vogelkundigen. (Jaarbericht, No. 4. Deventer, 1914.)
- The Condor. (Vol. xvi. No. 6; vol. xvii. No. 1. Hollywood, Cal., 1914-15.)
- The Emu. (Vol. xiv. pt. 3. Melbourne, 1915.)
- The Irish Naturalist. (Vol. xxiv. Nos. 1-3. Dublin, 1915.)
- Messenger Ornithologique. (No. 1. Moscow, 1915.)
- The Scottish Naturalist. (Nos. 37-39. Edinburgh, 1915.)
- The South Australian Ornithologist. (Vol. ii. pt. 1. Adelaide, 1915.)